



## SPECULATIVE SOCIETY.

THE first Meeting of the TWENTIETH Session of the SPECULATIVE SOCIETY is to be held in their Hall in the College of Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 28th day of November next, at six o'clock in the evening.

WANTS A PLACE against Martinmas.

**A WOMAN** that has been Housekeeper to a Gentleman for this some time past, and understands the management of a Dairy, and every thing in the country way, and can be well recommended. Any that wants such a servant, may apply to Mrs Mitchell, Merlin's Wynd, next door to Bell and Murray's printing-house, Edinburgh.

**WANTED** to BORROW at the term of Martinmas next, on undoubted personal security.

Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds Sterling.

Apply to James Findlay, clerk to Richard Campbell writer in Edinburgh.

## P. BROGNIET

**TAKES** the liberty to notify to all Noblemen, Gentlemen, and others, that he has elegantly fitted up the HOUSE called the BURGESS, situated upon the Kanterfren in BARRACKS, where the Gentry will find very neat apartments, furnished in the genteelst fashion. Good cooks, and the best of Wines.—He lets Coaches by the day, month, or year, all at the most reasonable rates.—Flatters himself to give perfect satisfaction to all those who will honour him with their company.—Every one in his house speaks English.

## SOFT SOAP.

**TO** be SOLD, without reserve, by public auction, upon Friday the 24th current, at twelve o'clock noon, in the Warehouse of ALAN, STEWART, and Co. Leith, About Thirty Barrels of SOFT SOAP, in firkins and half firkins.

To be LET or SOLD, and entered to at Martinmas next.

**THAT LODGING** at the Head of Leith Walk, presently possessed by Sir John Whiteford, Bart. Yearly rent, Eighty-four Pounds Sterling.

## IRISH PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Tuesday, Oct. 14.

THE Lord Lieutenant being come to the House, sent a message to the Commons, desiring their attendance, who being come, the Lord Lieutenant desired them to return and choose a Speaker, which they did; and having unanimously chosen the Right Hon. Edmund Sexton Pery, their late Speaker, he was approved of by the Lord Lieutenant, when the Speaker (contrary to the old mode) declared, in a short, but eloquent speech, his grateful feelings for the honour done him, and that he accepted the great, though arduous task, with pleasure.

His Excellency then delivered the following speech from the throne:

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

It is with more than ordinary satisfaction, that, in obedience to his Majesty's commands, I meet you in full possession and enjoyment of those constitutional and commercial advantages which have been so firmly established in your last Parliament. The sacred regard, on the part of Great Britain, to the adjustment made with Ireland at that period, has been abundantly testified by the most unequivocal proofs of sincerity and good faith.

It will ever be my wish, as it is my duty, to promote the mutual confidence of both kingdoms, and the uniting them in sentiments as they are in interest; such an union must produce the most solid advantages to both, and will add vigour and strength to the empire.

I sincerely congratulate you on the happy completion of his Majesty's anxious endeavours to restore the blessings of peace to his faithful people. The establishment of public tranquillity is peculiarly favourable at this period, and will naturally give spirit and effect to your commercial pursuits. Both kingdoms are now enabled to deliberate with undivided attention on the surest means of increasing their prosperity, and reaping the certain fruits of reciprocal affection.

I have the highest satisfaction in acquainting you of the increase of his Majesty's domestic happiness, by the birth of another Prince.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have ordered the proper officers to lay the national accounts before you; from them you will be enabled to judge of the circumstances of the kingdom; and I rely on your wisdom and loyalty to make such provision as shall be fitting for the honourable support of his Majesty's government.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

The miseries of an approaching famine have been averted by the blessing of Divine Providence upon the measures which the Privy Council advised; the good effects of which were soon visible in the immediate reduction of the price of grain, and the influx of a valuable and necessary supply to the market. Any temporary infringement of the laws to effect such salutary ends, will, I doubt not, receive a parliamentary sanction.

Among the many important objects which demand your attention, I recommend to your consideration laws for regulating the judicature of the Court of Admiralty, and for making a new establishment of the Post Office.

The linen manufacture being the staple of your country, it is needless for me to recommend perseverance in the improvement of that most important article.

The fishery on your coasts will claim your attention as a promising source of wealth to this kingdom; and the encouragements granted to it will no doubt be regulated by you in the manner most likely to produce the best effect, and least subject to fraud and imposition.

The Protestant charter-schools, an institution founded in wisdom and humanity, are also most eminently entitled to your care.

I recommend likewise to your attention the proposals adopted by Government for providing an asylum for the distressed Genevans. It will become the generosity of the people of Ireland to extend their protection to ingenious and industrious men, who may prove a valuable acquisition to this country,

which they have preferred to their own. But, in forming this establishment, you will doubtless consider it as a part of your duty, to avoid unnecessary expence, and ultimately to secure the utmost advantages to your country.

I anticipate the greatest national benefits from the wisdom and temper of Parliament, when I consider that the general election has afforded you an opportunity of observing the internal circumstances of the country, and of judging by what regulations you may best encrease its industry, encourage its manufactures, and extend its commerce.

In the furtherance of objects so very desirable to yourselves, I assure you of every good disposition on my part; sensible that in no manner I can better fulfil the wishes and commands of our gracious Sovereign, than by contributing to the welfare and happiness of his loyal subjects. With an honest ambition of meriting your good opinion, and with the warmest hope of obtaining it, I have entered upon my present arduous situation; and, with sentiments pure and disinterested towards you, I claim your advice, and firmly rely upon your support.

The Lord Lieutenant being withdrawn,

Dr. Law, now Bishop of Clonfert, was introduced by two Bishops, took the usual oaths and his seat in the House, as did likewise the Lords Leitrim, Harburton, and Landaff, after being respectively introduced in the usual form.

His Grace the Duke of Leinster, in a short speech, after stating the advantages granted to this kingdom from his Majesty's spontaneous Royal favour, moved an address of thanks to his Majesty.

Lord Mountmorres proposed an amendment after that part of the address where, in reply to the Speech, the late peace was mentioned, approving of his Majesty's wisdom in the making thereof, by the advice of his late Ministers; He went largely into the matter, and passed a fine eulogium on the conduct of Lord Shelburne's administration, and on the terms of the peace, which he thought honourable, and the best that could be expected from a comparative view of the contending powers, and the state of the empire.

The Duke replied, he thought it better to shew our approbation at large, and not to go into particulars, for which there was no ground then before the House, and therefore could not agree to any amendment that implied a censure on any, where it was impossible the House could judge of the matter: he declared he was sure his Majesty intended to grant every reasonable wish of his loyal subjects of Ireland, and that all our advantages flowed from his Royal breast.

Lords Farnham, Bellmont, and Caryfort, opposed the amendment on much the same ground, and as not being strictly parliamentary, as no authentic information or document was before the House on the subject of the amendment, and therefore their censure or praise would be equally indifferent.

Lord Mountmorres replied as to the point of propriety. He said the House of Commons here, on the peace of 1763, debated the House, and a motion was made, expressive of their disapprobation.

The question being put on the amendment, it was negatived without a division.

The motion for the address was then carried unanimously, and a Committee appointed, with the Duke, to draw up the same, and report to-morrow.

Lord Mornington adverted to that part of the Lord Lieutenant's speech, where he mentioned economy. He observed, that in the other part, where he recommended the supplies for the honourable support of his Majesty's Government, there was a total omission of economy, and the expressions were guarded; but he hoped economy would be the measure pursued.

Lord Caryfort moved for an Address of Thanks to the Lord Lieutenant, for his Speech from the Throne.

Ordered, and a Committee appointed to draw up the same.

Lord Mountmorres declared his intentions of bringing on a motion for the annual meeting of Parliament.

Lord Mornington also declared his intention to move for an Address of Thanks to Lord Temple, our late Lord Lieutenant, which he would defer, as it was then late, as he should be sorry it would pass in silence.

The Duke of Leinster moved, "That the thanks of the House be given to the different Volunteer Corps of this kingdom, for their readiness to assist the Magistrates in the execution of the laws, and for their ready and willing defence of the kingdom during the war;" he also moved, that the Clerk of the House do acquaint them therewith. Ordered accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, October 15.

Lord Ranelagh moved the several usual orders of the House on the opening of a new Parliament.

The Lord Chancellor reported his having received a letter from Lord Rodney, expressive of his own and the gratitude of his officers and men, in return for the honour done them by the thanks of the House, for the important victory of the 12th April 1782, which was read by the clerk.

The Duke of Leinster reported the address to his Majesty, which was agreed to unanimously, and ordered to the Lord Lieutenant to be transmitted to his Majesty.

Lord Caryfort reported the address to the Lord Lieutenant. Agreed to unanimously, and ordered to be carried up in the usual form.

Lord Mountmorres, after an eloquent speech, enumerating the many virtues of Lord Temple, and the advantages this nation received by his administration, moved an address of thanks to his Lordship.

Lord Bellmont arose, declaring he did not rise to second the motion, nor to oppose it. He went largely into the rise and manner of the appointment of the order of St Patrick, and of some conversation which passed between him and Lord Temple, and of some neglect of his own services; that he had told Lord Temple there must be a final and explicit Declaration of the Rights of Ireland, to which he then seemed averse; he also went into other national matters.

Lord Mornington spiritedly replied, and Lord Bellmont

answered, and declared he meant nothing personal to his Lordship; which apology was politely accepted.

The Lord Chancellor also bore honourable testimony of the upright conduct of Lord Temple.

The question being put, it passed unanimously.

Lord Caryfort moved for an address to the Lord Lieutenant, to order the proclamation and order of the Privy Council of 12th November 1782, relative to the corn bounties, to be laid before the House. Ordered accordingly.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Tuesday, October 14.

THIS day, the Commons having met according to proclamation, and a message being brought from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant by Sir Willoughby Alton, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, desiring their attendance in the Upper House, they accordingly went, and being desired to chuse a Speaker, returned, when

Mr Secretary Pelham arose, and pronounced a very handsome panegyric on the virtuous conduct, on the legal knowledge, on the serenity of temper, the firmness, the judgment, and incorruptible integrity of their late Speaker, so particularly exemplified during the two last sessions; and recommended to their choice a re-election of the man who had filled their chair with so much dignity.

The question being put, the Right Hon. Edmund Sexton Pery was most unanimously voted in the chair as their Speaker. After which they returned to the House of Peers, and their Speaker being approved, they returned, and the members being called over, and severally sworn in,

Lord Charles Fitzgerald bore the most honourable testimony of this impression he received of their Speaker's excellent qualities, whole whole conduct, he said, was his best panegyric.

The Speaker then took the chair, and having returned his warmest thanks, said, he hoped for the same degree of unanimity in the House which he had hitherto experienced. After some immaterial questions put to the Clerk of the Hanaper about the returns of the Sheriffs of the counties of Monaghan, Kildare, &c. the Speaker read his Excellency's speech.

Lord Sudley then rose, and moved an address of thanks to his Majesty for the speech that day delivered from the Throne. When he recollected that the ports of the kingdom were now open, and took a comparative view of our former situation with that of the present day, he could not constrain his congratulation, or omit looking up with gratitude to that Sovereign whose benign influence had tended to accomplish so great a purpose. He then read the address, expressive of the most sincere attachment to his Majesty's person and government; and returning him thanks for entrusting the government of the kingdom to a nobleman whose integrity and virtues reflected a dignity on his office. That the sincerity and good faith of Great Britain were abundantly expressed; and that the blessings of peace were already felt in the kingdom. The rest of the address was the accustomed echo of the speech.

Mr. Loftus Tottenham seconded the address, accompanied with the usual panegyric on the Sovereign and his Government.

After the Speaker had read the address,

Mr. Corry, member for Newry, moved an amendment thereto.—He said, that as the usual compliment was paid to his Majesty, by congratulating him on the birth of a Prince, he thought a proper opportunity offered of paying not only a respect of the highest quality to his Majesty, but a just and necessary one to the heir apparent of this kingdom, by congratulating his Majesty on his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales attaining the completion of his twenty-first year, which happened on the twelfth of August last.

After a short pause of silence in the House, and some little whispering of the Secretary, the Attorney General (Mr. Telford) rose up, and said, the amendment proposed was without precedent; for no Prince of Wales had ever been complimented on such the occasion—that an address was generally an echo of the speech; that no mention had been made therein of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and to introduce it in the address would be highly improper; for had it been necessary, it would certainly have taken its rise at the framing of the speech; but if the Hon. Member thought proper to withdraw his present motion, for an amendment to the address, and introduce in future a compliment of the kind to his Royal Highness, it should meet his hearty concurrence.

Mr. Corry replied, by saying, that almost for a century past there were but two Princes of Wales, one of which had been born out of England; but that, on his arrival in the kingdom, the Parliament thought it a respectful and proper compliment to congratulate the then King on the safe arrival of the Prince; he was sorry to find the sense of the House was against his amendment; he would withdraw it, on the Right Hon. Member's assuring him of his assistance to bring it forward in a form which he should think more parliamentary.

This called up Mr. Fyvelton a second time, who begged leave to assure the Hon. Member, that he thought him capable of introducing his own ideas without any assistance; that he did not wish to be led into a dilemma, that might make him or any other Member of that House appear in an improper light, which they must do, by giving a negative to what was intended a compliment to the heir apparent, if the Hon. Member would not withdraw his motion.

Mr. Fitzgibbon endeavoured to persuade Mr. Corry to withdraw his motion for an amendment, by saying, the mention of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's being of age would be improper in the highest degree, as it was not noticed in the speech; and that they were not possessed by any means of the matter, or assured that his Highness had reached at his one-and-twentieth year. Mr. Corry begged leave to tell the Hon. Member, that he might easily convince himself of that by trying it from the 12th day of August 1762 to the 12th day of August 1783 did not fully complete twenty-one years. Upon this Mr. Fitzgibbon endeavoured to turn the matter into a ridiculous light, by saying it would read and appear oddly on the





Journals of that House to say that a motion occasioned by his Royal Highness having on such a day arrived at the age of one-and-twenty would be thought strange, and appear unparliamentary. Mr J. M. Mason likewise endeavoured to dissuade him from persevering, by saying that the King was always at age on the completion of his eighteenth year, and endeavoured to prove that the Hon. Member was three years behind hand in his congratulations;—to all of which Mr Corry paid little regard. On which the Right Hon. Mr Ogle begged, in a few elegant words, that his Hon. Friend Mr Corry, (for whom he expressed the highest personal regard) would withdraw his motion for an amendment, which, after speaking a few words to the Speaker, and whispering Mr Pelham, he consented to, at the same time informing the House he would on a future occasion, and that shortly, bring the matter before them in another form.

Mr Ogle expatiated (in terms which rather came awkward from a man not versed in adulation) on the virtues of the present Ministry; and then moved an address of thanks to Lord Northampton, for his speech. Agreed to.

Lord Sudley moved an address of thanks to the different corps of Volunteers in Ireland, for their effectual support to the civil magistrates, suppressing all tumults and riots, and preserving peace and good order throughout the kingdom. Agreed to.

After some immaterial business the House adjourned till tomorrow.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 15.

Mr Foster made several motions for necessary regulations in the conducting of contested elections before the House. Agreed to.

He also at the same time observed, that the adjournment of the House, when it should arrive, would be only for a few days.

Sir John Blaquiere moved for a bill to amend an act of the 19th and 20th years of his present Majesty, for the naturalization of foreigners, which, he said, was to enlarge the immunities of foreign Protestants. Agreed to.

Mr Corry moved, that the proper officer do lay before the House, the whole amount of the receipts of Hearth-money for two years last; but being told, they were complicated with other accounts, it dropped.

Mr Corry then observed, that he had another motion to make, the subject-matter of which, he thought, would have been a wise measure to have taken up last Session. He then moved, that a Committee be appointed to inspect into the quantity imported of all goods the growth of the East-Indies, and the general regulations adopted in respect to the same. This brought on an enquiry from the Attorney General, what the object of his motion tended to? When Mr Corry confessed, he believed there was a very great inaccuracy in those regulations; and that Ireland, has a right to trade for, and import India goods from every other part of the world, since those British laws were no longer of effect which formerly bound this kingdom.

Mr Beresford said, there were laws still in existence, which prohibited the importation of East-India goods from any part of Europe, but England. Mr Corry's motion agreed to for tomorrow.

Right Hon. Mr Gardiner moved, that the proper officer do lay before this House, an account of the exports and imports of old and new drapery, dimity, and cotton, from March 25, 1781, to March 26, 1783, *ad valorem*. Ordered accordingly.

Mr Gardiner said, his reasons for having these papers laid before this House, was in consequence of the very great importance of the trade in those branches to this country, which are not at this time upon a proper footing. He said, that he should not have taken up this measure, if he thought it would have been taken up by gentlemen in administration; that as he did not see any thing of it in the speech from the throne, he begged to be informed whether they intended to make any alteration in the duty of the goods manufactured in this country, or in the exports of the raw materials. He said, he hoped that this House would enter fully into this business, as it was a measure so exceedingly necessary, and that he would exert every effort in support of it.

Right Hon. Mr Pelham said, that his Excellency had expressed assurances of concurring with this House in every measure which can promote the increase of the woollen manufacture of this country; and he has gone further: he has desired that the present state of the linen manufacture may be laid before this House, in order that the best judgment may be formed of the state of the trade of Ireland. He said, that the short time he has been here, must apologize for his not knowing so much of the trade here at present; but that his wishes were to promote the welfare of this kingdom, and as far as his station permitted him, he would co-operate with this House in promoting the interest of this country.

Mr Gardiner in reply said, that all he wished to know was, whether this subject had entered into the consideration of administration, and he was happy now in learning that it had. He had mentioned these important matters early in the sessions, in order to give gentlemen an opportunity of turning their thoughts on a subject of so much importance to this nation. "I have (says he) taken into this enquiry the state of the woollen and cotton manufacture;" but he said he did not mean to confine himself to those alone, but to take into consideration all the goods manufactured in Ireland. That he had taken up this part as being most necessary, to become the subject of investigation in this House at present. He had done his duty in mentioning this matter to the House, and should co-operate with the House in every measure to promote the advantage of Ireland.

The Attorney-General moved, that the proper officers do lay before the House, the number of yards of linen and linen-yarn exported from the 25th of March, 1783; and then made two additional motions, specifying those sent into foreign markets, and those into the kingdom of Great-Britain.

Mr Gardiner did not think the state of the trade of this country on a proper footing. The duties were not equalized, and no sort of notice was taken of this in the speech from the throne. He wanted to know if any duty was to be laid on such goods imported, and what on the raw material exported? The resolutions agreed to.

Mr Gardiner moved, that the proper officer lay before the House an account of all the flour brought for two years past, either by land-carriage or the canal, into Dublin. Ordered accordingly.

Lord Sudley presented the report on the address to his Majesty, as did Mr Ogle on that to Lord Northampton, and both were ordered to be brought to the Castle tomorrow.

Right Hon. Mr Gardiner said, he rose to make a motion that the thanks of the house be presented to our late chief governor Earl Temple: He said, that this nobleman had received addresses of thanks from every county of this kingdom for his

conduct as Chief Governor, as every public measure carried with it so much wisdom and integrity; and in his private character he had concurred in every thing tending to the interest of Ireland, and had laid down such plans as would have been a national benefit, had he continued in the government of this nation. That he had been addressed from persons of all ranks whatever; and that nothing but the sanction of this house was necessary to render the thanks of the people of this country universal.

Mr Cuffe said, that he would second the motion, having been witness to the many anxious days and nights he had spent in preparing plans to promote the welfare of this country, which (says Mr Cuffe) had he (said long enough in Ireland to have put in execution, would, he doubted not, be highly approved of. He said he had not the honour of being in the confidence of the present administration, but was of opinion they had the interest of this country at heart.

Mr Adderley said he would oppose the motion, and assign his reasons for dissenting from the vote of thanks. A clerk of his at the Barrack Board had embezzled the public money; as soon as it came to his knowledge, he waited on Lord Temple, and promised to make good the deficiency in a few months; the clerk also attended, and confessed he owed the money. He said Lord Temple lamented his situation; but as soon as he (Mr Adderley) left that nobleman, the Crown Solicitor was ordered to proceed against him without mercy. Thus was he used with unheard-of cruelty. He would be glad to know what good this man has done for Ireland; he insisted he has done nothing meritorious: The addresses presented to him were procured by himself; and he had even visited Roman Catholic chapels.

Sir Henry Harcourt denied the address from the county of Limerick was solicited by any one.

Mr Adderley. "I confine myself to the address from the Roman Catholics."

Mr Cuffe said, that the late Lord Chesterfield hired a coachman who was a papist; a friend of the Earl's told him of it; but that nobleman replied, "I care not for his being a papist; I will take care he shall not drive me to mads."

The Right Hon. Mr Buxford said he could assure the House, that the addresses from the county of Waterford to Earl Temple were spontaneous, and were never solicited. He had been many years in a public station, and been with Chief Governors relative to business, and declared he never saw such assiduity and attention to business in a chief Governor, as he experienced in Earl Temple. When this House comes to investigate the public papers, they will see the economical hand of Lord Temple in a variety of instances.

Sir Samuel Bradstreet, I think myself in some measure called upon, in hearing it said that the addresses were solicited. There was an address from the city of Dublin, and I happened to be concerned in the penning of that address; I assert that he never knew a single line of it till it was presented, nor ever had the substance of it communicated to him.

Sir H. Cavendish said, he could very well suppose that some gentlemen had opportunities of knowing the integrity and wisdom of Earl Temple; but, in his opinion, it was fit the House should have authentic evidence of it before they passed a vote of thanks to Lord Temple, who never met Parliament. In his opinion, this question should be postponed for a few days. They would then see whether he had the economical hand which had been mentioned.—Whether he deserves these encomiums or not, public fame has not spoken of Lord Temple as he has been spoken of in this House. Public fame represents Lord Temple as a jobber; therefore, if I am to give my vote this night, I will give this resolution a negative. If it is postponed, and I have authentic documents of his integrity and wisdom, I think I shall give him my vote, which in my present uninformed state I shall not do.

Right Honourable Mr Scott. When the motion was made for the thanks of this House, I did not think there would be a single negative to it; for this House would only speak the sentiments of the nation at large. None have opposed it but those who were debtors to our Sovereign Lord the King, and now they complain of Lord Temple; but it required the firmness of a Temple to oblige them to pay the public debts. The reason they assign explains itself, and completes the panegyric of the whole nation. They, says common fame, called Lord Temple a jobber: But common fame may be a liar;—I say, common fame is a liar to say so. I know not from what cavern the Right Honourable Gentleman has heard it.—I have received no favour from Lord Temple; but I have heard him give praise to those who deserved praise. The Right Honourable Gentleman says, "Postpone this question."—But, a man convinced against his will, is of the same opinion still.

I trust the present Administration is agreeable to it. They would disdain to pluck the laurels from Lord Temple, to place them on the brow of his successor. He has been addressed from thirty counties. Let us not deny him thanks in conjunction with those he has already received.

Sir H. Cavendish said the motion was not opposed by debtors to the King; and that the Right Hon. Gentleman had raised a laugh at the expense of Parliamentary decorum.

Mr Scott rose to set the Right Honourable Gentleman right. He did not say the opposers of the motion are, but were debtors to his Majesty; and that he was no less a friend to laughter than that due decency to be observed in the debates of the House.

Mr St George rose to give a negative to the motion; and said, he believed the Noble Lord had integrity, but had not judgment.

Mr Clements said, he had transacted public business with Earl Temple, and never met in any Chief Governor one who was more indefatigable, or had the interests of Ireland more at heart.

Sir J. Blaquiere also joined in the same sentiment, as did likewise Mr Fitzgibbon and several other members.

A division having ensued, the numbers for the address were 127, against it 11, beside tellers.

Tellers for the ayes, Mess. Gardiner and Rowley.

For the noes, Sir H. Cavendish and Mr St George.

Sir H. Cavendish said, he had a motion to make respecting the interest of money; but as he wished the members of Administration would take it off his hands, he would defer it for another opportunity. It was accordingly agreed to take this matter into consideration between this and Christmas.

Several motions were made for writs, in the room of gentlemen who took their seats for other places, and petitions against undue elections, after which the House adjourned till tomorrow.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Oct. 18.

Florence, September 30.

THIS day a courier arrived from Pisa, with an account of the Great Dukes's having been happily delivered last night of a Prince, on which occasion the guns of the fortress were fired, and a gala of three days has been ordered for the Nobility. At the departure of the courier, the Great Dukes and the young Prince were as well as could be expected.

War-Office, Oct. 18. 1783.

SEVENTH regiment of Dragoons, Cornet Frederick Fletcher Vane is appointed to be Lieutenant, vice Henry Lambert.

14th Regiment of foot, Alexander Giant, Gent. to be Ensign, vice John Jones.

36th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Samuel Marshall, on the half-pay of the late 75th regiment, to be Lieutenant in the additional company. Lieutenant John Campbell, on the half-pay of the late 94th regiment, to be Lieutenant in the additional company.

37th Regiment of foot, Ensign Edmund Hens, to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Pope.

38th Regiment of foot, Ensign Thomas Probyn, of the 70th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Bladen Tinker.

44th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant James Ogden, on the half-pay of the late 96th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Robinson.

52d Regiment of foot, Lieutenant James Dodd, on the half-pay of the late 104th regiment, to be Lieutenant in the additional company. Lieutenant John Tanfield, of the 102d regiment, to be Lieutenant in the additional company.

55th Regiment of foot, William Brock, Gent. to be Ensign, vice John Houlton Akers.

60th Regiment, 3d battalion, Lieutenant Bladen Tinker, of 38th regiment, to be Captain of a company, vice James Rivers.

62d Regiment of foot, Captain James Vincent Mathias, on the half-pay of the 62d regiment, to be Captain of a company, vice George Prest Vallancy.

79th Regiment of foot, Cornet Patrick Leeson, of 16th Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Timothy Russell.

Royal Garrison battalion, Captain-Lieutenant Robert McGlone, to be Captain of a company, vice Brinsley Hewitson. Ensign James Grant to be Lieutenant. Sergeant John Curtis, of the Guards, to be Ensign, vice James Grant.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, Oct. 17.

CAPTAIN Frost, of the Mildred, arrived in the River from Philadelphia, on the 15th inst. in lat. 37°—9 N. long. 69°—30 W. spoke the Mary and Ann, Kilbrind, from Liverpool to Virginia; out six weeks, all well.

The Peggy, Spencer, from Mogadore to London, run a-shore near Pool, the cargo is damaged, but the vessel it is supposed will be got off without much damage.

From the London Papers, Oct. 18.

Petersburgh, Sept. 19. Within these few days, an English merchant ship has arrived here, with fifty naval officers of that nation; and we shortly expect a much greater number, as we are informed our Court has engaged 140 in its service. Orders have been just dispatched to the regiments of infantry in the several provinces of this empire, to march immediately two companies each towards Poland and the frontiers of Turkey. It is pretended, that these troops are destined to form twelve new regiments, which the Empress has ordered to be raised for the defence of the Crimea. They will be replaced in their former regiments by new recruits.

Poland, Sept. 20. It is now looked upon as certain, that hostilities with the Turks will soon take place. A body of Ottoman troops is arrived in the neighbourhood of Choczim.

Hague, Oct. 7. A Russian fleet hath entered the port of Revel, from whence it is said that it will sail immediately for the Mediterranean.

Warsaw, Sept. 30. The Old Chan of the Crimea has quitted Cherfon to go to Petersburgh. It is assured that, instead of an annual pension, the Empress has granted him the investiture of several estates, the revenues of which will be much more advantageous to him than the tottering throne of the Tartars.

Western Prussia, Sept. 27. The contest respecting the free navigation of the Vistula still continues; and as the city of Danzig has refused to listen to conciliatory methods, our monarch has taken the resolution of marching two battalions and four squadrons, under the command of General Egloffstein, to shut up the town on all sides, and force it to grant the free passage of the river to his subjects, in like manner as it is granted to the Danzickers.

Vienna, Oct. 1. The plague has communicated itself to Belgrade, and it is assured that, by an estafette arrived at the Hungarian Chancery, the regency of Trieste and Fiume have been advised, that the same scourge has manifested itself in the Venetian Bosnia, where it had been brought by some vagabond Turks.

A M E R I C A.

New-Haven, Aug. 6. Last Friday evening, a little before nine o'clock, a very remarkable phenomenon in the heavens was seen here. It was an homogeneous light, resembling in some degree the Aurora Borealis, though different from it, on account of its refrangibility and situation. Its colour was lucid, and its form like a semi-circle, which was about three times as broad as the rain-bow. Its extension was from the eastern to the western edge of the horizon. It crossed the meridian a little south of the zenith, and its duration was about twenty minutes.

New-York, Aug. 20. A gentleman from the southward informs us, That on Thursday the 28th instant, is to be held at Newtown, Chester, in Maryland, a General Meeting of the Episcopal Clergy of that, and the neighbouring States, who propose then to nominate a gentleman, of their own order, recommend him for the approbation of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and request that he may be consecrated Bishop of the State of Maryland, with the usual powers of consecration, ordination, &c. &c.—The Reverend Mr Samuel Keen, a native of Maryland, now of Queen Anne's County, educated at the University of Philadelphia, about forty-five years old, of most amiable and unexceptionable manners, and in every respect truly eligible to this sacred function, is expected to be the object of the clergy's delegation.

L O N D O N.

Within these few days circular letters have been sent from the office of Mr Fox, not as heretofore to the particular ascertained friends of the ministry, but to all the 558 members of the House of Commons, desiring their early attendance, as the business of the nation required the most instantaneous consideration. Of attached friends, however, they say they number 340.

A deputation from the Commissioners of the land-tax yesterday waited on the Duke of Portland and Lord John Cavendish, to enquire how the Commissioners were to set respecting the receipts to be given to individuals on the future payments of the tax, and whether the new stamp duty was to be levied? It is reported, that the noble persons above-mentioned told the gentlemen deputed to wait on them, that they would give them an answer in a few days.

Skilful people the Caille d'Es only by giving the superior value inevitable consequence in Europe, to those who the late edicts signifying nothing our funds to the Dutch of late, that we place in all the The most eminent for near a of a late failure Dick Yates fortune perhaps capt Garrick, 40,000l. Years appearance of these old acquaintances finally thought the other above This week, imitation of those pounds; this, reversed last week, has greatly alarmed notes are genuine distinguish between polished upon; but given by the British, (under the committed the community at large but have the noble persons from far, that Paganini an act, obliging call, to give no otherwise be made By advices written to Adm have befel him in these few days the head six feet cleared her of when one of the roughness of the tide, and two ed to float her was upon her. lie, which were as to require can ted, he made without being unfavourable ship fell again circumstances, and the Navy ing to float the through this displayed, are tion; and thou cient proof that will bear the The last several gentlemen celly the C rial, which me To his Knight of the The MEMO That your able landed est out the lines, lions in this cion and attachment spect of their b their families, Scotia, on the qually to all his That your which they an your Excellency a that province y-five thousand gens to surve pots, and defec That, chagr which the late they find them on the dubious to find an asy could be found ous enough to mate a share of ouch, and so d That your have been use the application until now that for does it le the persons co the most of th ous, more dis than by either ace of their s That your M om, if carri of them st either co lands, on they consider ner policy. Your Mem they, and th ices, situat will be found



Skilful people seem to think that the national bankruptcy of the Caisse d'Escompte, will be a point gained to England; not only by giving us the benefit of the comparison, and proving the superior validity of our paper credit, but occasioning, as an inevitable consequence of that proof, all the ready money loose in Europe, to be invested in our funds.

Those who are acquainted with the French forms, speak of the late edicts as mere words of course, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing, at least for the prevention of remittances to our funds to those of the Dutch.

The Dutch have been so violently pushed for ready money of late, that we are assured there is a sensible decrease of silver plate in all their houses.

The most capital merchant at Copenhagen has stopped payment for near two hundred thousand pounds, in consequence of a late failure here.

Dick Yates and his wife have retired from the stage with a fortune perhaps much larger than any of their predecessors, except Garrick. At the least it may be computed at 35,000 l. or 40,000 l. Yates and his wife are also remarkable for the comely appearance with which they bear their age; for the age of these old acquaintances of the public is much greater than is usually thought. From theatrical dates, the one must be 70, the other above 60 years old.

This week, another forgery has been discovered of notes, in imitation of those of the Bank of England, for two hundred pounds; this, with the fifty pound forgery which was discovered last week, and the ten pound notes in December last, has greatly alarmed the public, who are at a loss to know what notes are genuine. As the Bank is on its guard, and able to distinguish between the true and false notes, they cannot be imposed upon; but as no description of the forged notes has been given by the Bank, but the forgery hushed up as much as possible, (under pretence of searching for the persons who have committed the forgery) the loss may fall very heavy on the community at large, as they can have no redress at the Bank, but have the notes stopped if forged, which cuts off recourse on the persons from whom they were taken. It is perhaps necessary, that Parliament should interfere in this business, and pass an act, obliging all Banks that issue notes which circulate as cash, to give notice immediately when any forgery happens, otherwise be made liable to pay the forged notes.

By advices from Portsmouth, we learn that Mr Tracy has written to Admiral Montague, a detail of the accidents which have befallen him in his attempts to weigh the Royal George within these few days. It is a certainty that he has raised her by the head six feet, and altern upwards of five, and had nearly cleared her of the sand bank which had formed round her, when one of the cables under her broke, occasioned by the roughness of the weather; this accident he repaired the next tide, and two days after one of the lighters, which were stationed to float her a-head sunk, occasioned by the weight which was upon her. The Royal William and the other ship of the line, which were also engaged on this service, were so strained as to require caulking in their upper works. This being effected, he made a most spirited effort to raise her over the bank, without being able to succeed. Soon after this attempt, by the unfavourableness of the weather, three cables broke, and the ship fell again nearly into her original situation. Under these circumstances, Mr Tracy has written to Admiral Montague and the Navy Board, that he relinquishes all hopes of succeeding to float the ship. The perseverance Mr Tracy has shewn through this business, and the mechanical knowledge he has displayed, are spoken of in terms of the strongest commendation; and though he has been unfortunate, he has given sufficient proof that the principles on which his project was formed, will bear the strictest scrutiny of mechanic investigation.

The last accounts from America, bring information, that several gentlemen, on the 8th of August, waited on his Excellency the Commander in Chief, with the following memorial, which met with a most favourable reception.

To his Excellency Sir GUY CARLETON, Knight of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, General and Commander in Chief, &c.

The MEMORIAL of the SUBSCRIBERS, humbly Sheweth, That your Memorialists having been deprived of very valuable landed estates, and considerable personal properties without the lines, and being also obliged to abandon their possessions in this city, on account of their loyalty to their Sovereign, and attachment to the British constitution, and seeing no prospect of their being reinstated, had determined to remove with their families, and settle in his Majesty's province of Nova Scotia, on the terms which they understood were held out equally to all his Majesty's persecuted subjects.

That your Memorialists are much alarmed at an application which they are informed fifty-five persons have joined in to your Excellency, soliciting a recommendation for tracts of land in that province, amounting together to two hundred and seventy-five thousand acres; and that they have dispatched forward agents to survey the unlocated lands, and select the most fertile spots, and desirable situations.

That, chagrined as your Memorialists are at the manner in which the late contest has been terminated, and disappointed as they find themselves in being left to the lenity of their enemies, on the dubious recommendation of their leaders, they yet hoped to find an asylum under British protection, little suspecting there could be found amongst their fellow-sufferers, persons ungenerous enough to attempt engrossing to themselves so disproportionate a share of what government allotted for their common benefit, and so different from the original proposals.

That your Memorialists apprehend some misrepresentations have been used to procure such extraordinary recommendations, the applications for which have been most studiously concealed, until now that they boast its being too late to prevent the effect. It does it lessen your Memorialists surprise to observe, that the persons concerned (several of whom are going to Britain) are most of them in easy circumstances, and, with some exceptions, more distinguished by the repeated favours of government than by either the greatness of their sufferings, or the importance of their services.

That your Memorialists cannot but regard the grants in question, if carried into effect, as amounting nearly to a total exclusion of themselves and families, who, if they become settlers, must either content themselves and families, with barren or remote lands, or submit to be tenants to those, most of whom they consider as their superiors in nothing but deeper art, and more policy.—Thus circumstanced,

Your Memorialists humbly implore redress from your Excellency, and that enquiry may be made into their respective losses, miseries, and sufferings; and if your Memorialists shall be found equally entitled to the favour and protection of

Government with the former applicants—that they may be all put on an equal footing; but should those who first applied, be found, on a fair and candid enquiry, more deserving than your Memorialists, then your Memorialists humbly request, that the locating their extensive grants may at least be postponed, until your Memorialists have taken up such small portions as may be allotted to them.

And your Memorialists, as in duty bound, shall ever pray, &c.

New York August 15. 1783.

††† The Memorial was signed by six hundred and thirty. His EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER was to the following effect:

That his Excellency, within these few days, has had reason to believe, that no one person will obtain a larger grant of land in Nova Scotia, than one thousand acres.—That the power of issuing patents for lands there, resides solely in the Governor, to whom his Excellency will immediately forward the memorial; which, he apprehends, will arrive before patents can be made out for the tract of land mentioned in it.—And that it was his opinion, no persons should be allowed to take up lands in that province, but those who mean to reside there, till the Loyalists are first served; and that his Excellency will do every thing in his power for the Memorialists, and believes they will have no cause to complain.

The Committee were also informed, from the most respectable authority, that the report of all the lands being occupied about Port-Roseway, is groundless. Governor Parr, who is extremely solicitous to do justice to every individual, having made a reserve of a sufficient quantity of land there, for the accommodation of those Loyalists who still propose to embark for that place.

PRICE OF STOCKS, Oct. 18.	
Bank Stock, shut.	3 per cent. Old Ann. (shut.)
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, shut, 76	Ditto New Ann. —
ex div.	Ditto 1781. —
3 per cent. con. 58½ a ½ a ½ 58.	Exchequer Bills, 9 a 10 disc.
3 per cent. red. shut.	Navy Bills, 12½ disc.
3 per cent. 1726, —	4 per cent. Scrip. 592 a ½
Long Ann. —	4 per cent. Scrip. 78½
Short Ann. 1778, —	Omnium, —
India Stock, —	Light Long. Ann. —
3 per cent. Ann. —	Lottery Tickets, 14 l. 13 s. 6 d.
India Bonds, 9 a 10 disc.	a 12½
South Sea Stock, —	

WIND AT DEAN.

Oct. 16. N. 17. E.

## EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Oct. 16.

"This day, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the two Houses of Parliament presented the Addresses at the Castle, after which they adjourned till Tuesday the 20th inst.

"The business of Appeals in the House of Lords is not to come on until after Christmas. There are seven actually lodged; but it is thought two of them will be withdrawn.

"The reason, we hear, of delaying the trials on appeals and writs of error in the House of Lords of Ireland, so long, is to give time for the law arrangements to take place.

"Serjeant Adair, the Recorder of London, still continues here, and it is said, will not leave this until the law arrangements take place, when it is confidently asserted he ascends the Chancery Bench."

We are happy to observe, from the proceedings in both Houses of Parliament in Ireland, inserted in our first and second pages, that the sentiments contained in the Gentleman's letter from Dublin, which appeared in our last, are in a great measure confirmed, every thing going on in these august assemblies with the utmost cordiality.

Letters from India, dated January last, advise of the death of Captain Alexander McKenzie, of the 73d regiment, son to Kenneth McKenzie of Dandonnell, Esq.

Lady Ann Duffin, sister to the late Earl of Hyndford, died at Bath on the 10th October current. It is hoped her friends and relations will accept of this as a proper intimation thereof.

Last week, the Right Hon. the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, unanimously voted the freedom of this city to Colonel George Mackenzie, of Lord Macleod's second battalion, and Captain Eyre Robert Mingay of the 66th regiment of foot. This day, Captain Robert Deans, of his Majesty's navy, had the same honour conferred upon him all for good services done their King and country.

A correspondent observes, that the writers of both paragraphs, inserted in our paper of Saturday and Monday last, regarding the melancholy accident which befel a young woman in the Lower Calton, labour under some trifling mistakes; the first in throwing the blame of that part of the road being in such shameful disrepair upon the Magistrates of Edinburgh, and the latter in attributing that nuisance to the neglect of the County at large. The fact, our correspondent assures, is, that the part of the road alluded to belongs to the Cramond district, who alone is bound to keep it in repair. He therefore, hopes, for the sake of humanity, that the Convener of that district, and the other Gentlemen entrusted with its management, will, without loss of time, give orders for effectually remedying a grievance so long and so justly complained of. This the Public have the greater reason to expect will immediately be set about, as our correspondent is well informed, the Cramond district collects much more money than is sufficient to keep all the roads belonging to it in constant thorough repair.

Monday the Merchant Company unanimously entered into several resolutions, which are to be transmitted to the Lord Provost, to recommend it to our representative in Parliament, to vote for a repeal of the odious receipt tax.

A new species of potatoe was imported at Aberdeen last spring, and pretty largely distributed, for planting in different parts of the country. The returns in the neighbourhood of that city have exceeded the most sanguine expectation; and we earnestly wish this useful root may be procured, and cultivated equal to its importance. The Champion potatoe, for that is the name it is known by in England, is early, large, and delicate in taste, and withal very productive. One gentleman had, on an average, not less than thirty at a stem, many of them weighing sixteen ounces. Another gentleman who planted a peck, had full thirty-six returns; and a third, from ten potatoes, had three pecks and a half; some single potatoes have been found to weigh 20 ounces.

On Thursday last, Jean Craig was committed to the prison of Aberdeen, on a charge of having stolen cloth from a Bleachfield at Huntly. She was tried in 1781, and banished for life; was again taken up, and tried for theft and house-breaking at last spring circuit, but acquitted.

Extract of a letter from Port-Glasgow Oct. 17.

"The trade of this port is at a very low ebb, worse than ever—nor do I expect it will revive until the States of America obtain a more settled government, which, by authentic advices received by the last ships from Virginia, seems to be at a considerable distance. At present the State of Virginia, from whence we had our greatest dependence, is under the controul of a governor and council, most of them, I am told, youths about five and twenty, who have, by proclamation, banished from that province all our old factors, many of whom have come home, others have returned to Maryland, there to wait the issue of the Virginia assembly, which was to meet in this month of October. The drift is evidently putting off payment of their debts. In short, unless Congress is invested with power to enforce obedience over all the provinces, there seems to be an end of the matter."

Extract of a letter from Stromness, Oct. 2.

"On Friday last the sloop Mary, of Peterhead, Alexander Souter master, sailed from Loch-hope, in Walls, for Peterhead and Leith, with kelp and fish, and proceeded about half way across Pentland Firth, when the wind having shifted, and the flood tide going down, she was driven on the south-west point of the island of Swanny, on the evening of the same day, where she soon bulged, and afterwards went to the bottom. The master and crew were saved by taking to the boat, and arrived here the day after the accident happened."

We are much obliged to ANGLIO-BRITANNUS. One of his favours should have appeared to-night, had it not been for the great length of the British Parliamentary intelligence. They shall have a place as soon as possible.

## SOUND SHIPPING.

FAVOUR THE SOUND.

- Oct. 4. Duke of Athole of Borrowstounness, Hart, from Stromstad, for Menzies, in ballast.  
5. Success of Dyfart, Adamson, from St Petersburg, from Sealock, with kelp and iron.  
7. Charming Nancy of Dundee, Boyter, from ditto, for Dundee, with ditto.

ELPHINSTONE, Oct. 7. 1783. Wind N.W.

WALTER WOOD.

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK, Oct. 17. Peggy, Lismore, from Belfast, with goods.

ARRIVED AT SEALOCK OF GRANGE-MOUTH, Oct. 20. Clyde, Wilton, from Arctangel, with rye; Leith Packet, Ford, from Leith, with hemp and tar.—21. Glasgow Packet, Smith, from ditto, with wheat and iron.

SAILED, 22. Glasgow, Walker, for London, with goods; Friendship, Heron, for Leith, with coals; Kalmes, Mackie, for ditto, with sundries.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, October 22.—Providence, Jones, from Alloa, with coals; Peggie, Mackie, from Sealock, with goods; Nelly, Myles, from Longmarket, with stones; Temple, Bridges, from Campvere, with goods; Friendship, Ritchie, from Leith, ditto; Fortune, Charteris, from Gottenburgh, with deals and iron; Isobel Drysdale, from Limekilns, with coals; Nelly, Tulloch, from Borrowstounness, with ditto.

SAILED, John and Betty, Wilton, for Lynn, with wheat; Mally, Lighton, for Montrose, with goods.

## MEDICAL LECTURES.

By DR DUNCAN AND WEBSTER.

ON Thursday the 30th of October, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, Dr Duncan will begin his Lectures on the THEORY and PRACTICE of MEDICINE, in his Lecturing-room, Surgeons Square; and on Saturday the 1st of November, at eleven o'clock, in the Hall of the Public Dispensary, Richmond-street, he will begin his CLINICAL LECTURES on Patients subjected to Chemical Dissections.

On Friday the 31st of October, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, Dr Webster will begin a Course of Lectures on CHEMISTRY and MATERIA MEDICA, in the Hall of the Public Dispensary, Richmond-street. These Lectures will afterwards be given at eight o'clock in the morning, and repeated at four in the afternoon.

STOLEN in the night of Monday last, from a Park at Corrick, in the parish of Smallheln,

A BROWN HORSE, four years old, about sixteen hands high, with black tail and mane, and black feet, a white patch in his face, which is a little hollow, or what is called Dish face.

Also, A BLACK HORSE, eight years old, about sixteen hands high, with a white bell in his face, and halts a little in one of his hind legs.

Whoever will give information of these horses, so as they may be recovered, to James Hay tenant in Corrick, shall be handsomely rewarded, and all reasonable expenses thankfully paid.

TO BE SOLD.

At Mr SMITH'S Stables, Back of Prince's Street, A VERY Handsome Cream-coloured MARE, about 14 hands high, warranted sound and free of blemish, five years old.—Also, a BLACK HORSE, about 15 hands high, warranted sound and free of blemish, six years old, fit for the road, or will answer for drawing in a whisky.

For further particulars, enquire of Mr Smith, No. 3. St Anne's Street.

## EAST LOTHIAN.

THE last Meeting of the QUARTER-SESSION CLUB, for the year 1783, is to be held at R. Roughhead's in Haddington, upon Tuesday next, the 28th October; when it is expected the members will attend, as matters respecting the Club will be laid before them.

## NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of GEORGE THOMSON Merchant in Aberdeen.

UPON the application of Messrs Cunningham, Corbet, and Co. merchants in Glasgow, creditors of the said George Thomson, Lord Westhall, Ordinary officiating on the bills, did on the 21st instant sequestrate the whole real and personal estate belonging to the said George Thomson, within the jurisdiction of the Court, in terms of, and under the authority of the Statute passed in the last session of parliament, and appointed his creditors to meet at Aberdeen, within the house of Alexander Mason vintner there, upon Friday the 7th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, in order to their naming an interim factor upon the said sequestrated estate: And granted warrant and commission to the Sheriff depute of the shire of Aberdeen, and his substitutes, or to any of the Magistrates of Aberdeen, and failing of them to John Gordon of Craig, Justice of Peace of the said shire, to attend the said meeting of creditors, and receive production of their grounds of debt, and oaths on the verity, as required by the statute, and for the other purposes therein expressed.

This notice is therefore given to the creditors of the said George Thomson, that they may attend the said meeting, agreeable to the statute.

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

MUCH of the creditors of ALEXANDER WATHERSTON, late tenant in Todrig, in the shire of Berwick, as have not already produced their grounds of debt, with oaths on the verity thereof, are hereby desired to lodge the same between the 21st November next, in the hands of Alexander Rois, depute clerk of session, clerk to the sequestration, or Thomas Wood tenant in Humehall, factor appointed by the Lords of Council and Session upon the said Alexander Watherston's sequestrated estate; with certification, that a division of the bankrupt's funds will then be made among those creditors who shall have produced acceptable claims.



# To MERCHANTS and MANUFACTURERS.

**JOSEPH SNOWBALL AND CO.** in Newcastle upon Tyne, beg leave to offer their best furriers in the Commission line; which business both in Buying and Selling, they intend to prosecute upon the most extensive plan, and upon such terms as to insure the favours of their employers. Their attention will particularly be placed to the below articles, viz:

Goods furnished at Newcastle.	Goods imported into Newcastle from Scotland.
Sugars, same as London.	Kelp.
Flour, same as ditto.	Aberdeen Oil.
Fins.	Aberdeen Hosiery.
Melasses.	Soap.
Corn.	Foreign spirits.
Cheese.	Wine.
Cones.	Butter.
Clothes.	Herrings.
Gloves.	Starch.
Bottles.	Linen.
	Threads.
	Fruits.
	English Refin & Turpentine.

They have also taken Warehouses, commodiously situated upon the Quay, for the purpose of taking in goods, which will be carefully forwarded by the desired, and very earliest conveyances, upon very low terms, to any part of Scotland.

N. B. As one of the partners of this house purposes coming frequently to Scotland, it will be of particular advantage to their employers to be furnished with personal information.

All letters will be duly attended to, and bond, if required, given to any amount, for goods committed to their charge.

Newcastle, Sept. 27. 1783.

**BY ORDER OF THE HONOURABLE COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS,**  
THERE is to be exposed to public roup and sale, within the Custom-house of Leith, on Monday the 27th current, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon,

FOR HOME CONSUMPTION,  
793 Lbs. FINE BLACK TEA.  
FOR EXPORTATION,  
Four Dozen and two BARCELONA SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,  
Twenty-eight INDIA SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,  
And Thirteen Yards TAFFETIES.

## A LARGE HOUSE, GARDEN, &c. at Perth,

To be SOLD by Private Bargain.  
THE large HOUSE and GARDEN, situated on the west side of the North Inch of Perth, and presently possessed by Mrs. Rose, with the large Area of Houses lying on the west thereof, and that part of the Lands of Blackfriars, now converted into garden ground, on the north of the said houses and garden, all belonging to Mr. Robertson of Tullybeg, are to be sold by private bargain.

Any person inclining to purchase, may apply to Patrick Millar writer in Perth for information as to the conditions of sale and progress of sale; and may lodge their offers in writing either with him, or transmit the same to the proprietor.

Not to be repeated.

## HOUSES TO SELL.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffee-house, upon MONDAY next, the 27th day of October current, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon.

A TENEMENT OF LAND, from top to bottom, lying on the west side of the street of Roxburgh's close, Luckenbooths, Edinburgh, consisting of twelve dwelling-houses, fit for the accommodation of poor families; yearly rent 161. 16 s. with the Yard thereto belonging.

A TENEMENT, consisting of two stories, lying on the east side of Dunbar's close, possessed by Mr. Macdonald and Mrs. Shaw; yearly rent 121. Sterling.

The title-deeds and conditions of sale to be seen in the hands of William Young, writer, Dunbar's close, Edinburgh.

Not to be repeated.

At a General Meeting of the Association for procuring a more exact Observance of the acts of Parliament for regulating and improving the FISHERIES in the TWEED, and the Rivers and Streams running into the same, held at Cornhill on the 8th day of October instant, the following RESOLUTIONS were come to; and ordered to be published:

1. THAT the acts of parliament for regulating and improving the fisheries in the river Tweed, and the rivers and streams running into the same, passed in the years 1771 and 1775, were enacted for the best purposes; and contain clauses and regulations highly beneficial to every person concerned in the said river.

2. That the execution of these acts of Parliament has, to the great loss of the proprietors in the said river, been most shamefully neglected.

3. That an exact observance of them would prove beneficial to the proprietors and to the public, by increasing the number of salmon in the Tweed.

4. That, till within these two years, the complaints relative to the fishing in certain hours prohibited by the acts, for the benefit of the fisheries in the upper part of the river, have been equally well founded with the complaints relative to the fishing in close time.

5. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the committee named at the first general meeting, held at Cornhill on the 27th day of December 1781, for enforcing a more regular execution of the acts, have, at a considerable expence, for these two years past, prevented the fishing from ten o'clock on Saturday night to two o'clock on Monday morning.

6. That the destroying of salmon from the 10th day of October to the 10th day of January, and the destroying of the salmon fry in the months of April and May, have already materially injured, and may in time prove the utter ruin of the fisheries in the Tweed.

7. That the infringement of the statutes, by taking salmon in close time, is the more unpardonable, and ought to be the more strictly guarded against, that the fish taken in that season are not only of little value, but a most unwholesome food.

8. That the salmon taken in the river Tweed since the year 1776 are greatly short of the usual number, owing probably, at least in part, to the above transgressions of the statutes.

9. That these resolutions be printed in the Edinburgh, Newcastle, and Kello newspapers, for the public information, and as an inducement to Magistrates to concur heartily with the Association in their exertions for enforcing the acts of Parliament in question, on the spirited execution of which depends the preservation of a valuable property, and from which, it is hoped, the country may in the end derive great advantage.

By Order of the Meeting.

EDWARD WILLOBY,

Town-Clerk of Berwick upon Tweed.

## STIRLINGSHIRE.

TO be SOLD by auction, upon Wednesday the 19th day of November next, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, at five o'clock afternoon.

I. The Barony of GLENTIRAN, in the parish of Kippen, within eight miles of Stirling;—holds blench of the Crown; valued rent 605 l. Scots; free real rent about 320 l. Sterling.

II. The Farms of MIDDLEFIELD and DOCCOCLES, in the Kersie, and near the town of Falkirk; bounded on the north by the Great Canal; hold also blench of the Crown;—valued rent 152 l. Scots; free real rent about 120 l. Sterling.

III. The Farms in DUNDAFF, in the parish of St Ninians, possessed by William Morison, Andrew Adam, and William Morison; free rent about 130 l. Sterling; hold of the Duke of Montrose for payment of a small feu-duty.

Other particulars will be explained by Mr. Farguharson accountant in Edinburgh, or by James Ferrier writer to the signet, who will show the conditions of sale, rentals, and writings.

EDINBURGH. Printed for and by JOHN and THOMAS ROBERTSON, and sold at their Printing-house in the PARLIAMENT CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. The price as follows: viz. 4 s. 6 d. per annum, when sent by post; 6 s. when sent to any house in this city or suburbs; 3 s. 6 d. when called for at the Printing-house; and a single paper 3 d.

# HOUSE and FARM in Nairnshire to LET.

TO be LET for such number of years as can be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitunday next.  
The House, Garden, and Farm of WESTER BRIGHTMONEY, in the parish of Auldearn, as possessed by Alexander Brodie, partly inclosed with stone-dykes, and consisting of about 70 acres. It is most pleasantly situated, and commands a delightful prospect of the Moray Frith, within two miles of the town of Nairn, a cheap and good market. The house and some of the offices are built with stone and lime, and slated, and are fit to accommodate a gentleman's family.  
For particulars, apply to Mr. Campbell, factor at Lethen.  
Not to be repeated.

## LANDS in MID-LOTHIAN to LET.

TO be LET and entered to at Martinmas 1783, THE FARM of LIMPHOY, consisting of 110 Scots acres, lying in the parish of Currie. The most part of this farm has been for several years in pasture, part whereof is already inclosed, and the whole is proposed to be inclosed and subdivided into six divisions. The farm is situated upon the water of Currie, about six miles west from Edinburgh.

Alexander Greig, at Currie, will show the lands, and for further particulars, application may be made to John Scott, Esq. younger of Maleny, or Allen Macdonald, writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

To be LET, and entered to at Whitunday next, 1784.

THE Farm of OVER and NETHER RAE-CLEUGH, lying in the parish of Westruther, and shire of Berwick, containing a large extent of found pasture for sheep and cattle, and a considerable part well lying arable land.

This farm has been two years in the occupation of the proprietor; and there are forty acres or more fresh lined, and substantially inclosed in four parks, liead on the east-west, and north, by stripes of planting, all well fenced with stone dykes. The improvement by liming may be carried on with advantage, as there is much more of the ground fit for lime, and the great turnpike road from Edinburgh to Greenlaw, by Chrichton-dean lime-kills, runs near, and is communicated to the farm by a good made road.

This farm would answer well for rearing stock of both sheep and cattle.

For further particulars apply to Thomas Cockburn writer to the signet.

## FARM in BERWICKSHIRE.

TO be LET for 26 years, or such a number of years as can be agreed on, and entered to at Whitunday 1784.

The Farm of PRESTON WEST MAINS, lying in the parish of Buncle and county of Berwick. This farm consists of about 620 acres, whereof above 400 acres is dry low-lying ground, situated on the banks of the water of White-water, which furnishes three sides of the farm, and is a sufficient fence for sheep, the other side is mostly inclosed. A great part of the ground is adapted for turnips and part of it hath been limed within these three or four years. It is well sheltered, hath plenty of water for inclosures, and is free of all burdens, such as thirlage, tythes, &c.

Thomas Bell farmer at Preston East Mains, or Andrew Jardine there will show the farm, and proposals for the same may be made either to Robert Ainslie at Berwick near Dunlop, or to James Walker writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

## To Manufacturers, Brewers, and others.

TO be SOLD or LET, and entered to immediately,  
THE HOUSE of BEAVER HALL, with the Office-houses and Garden thereto belonging, lately possessed by Robert Nicholls hat-maker, situated on the side of the Canon-mill-lead, and on the road between Canonmills and Leith, about fifteen minutes walk from Edinburgh, or from Leith.

The house consists of six fire rooms, beside a kitchen, washing-house, and servants room in an adjoining building which communicates therewith. And immediately to the well, within a contiguous court, entering by a separate gate from the high way, there are a variety of office-houses, formerly used in the hat-making, which can be converted into a weaving manufactory (there being room for about thirty looms), a distillery, brewery, &c. &c. or fitted up to accommodate a private family.

A person in the house will show the subjects; and for further particulars, apply to James Marshall writer to the signet, Miln's Square.

## TO BE LET.

A BLEACHFIELD, situated in a populous manufacturing country, with the Machinery and Utensils thereto belonging, and a Linn-mill, and Erley-mill, and Ground adjoining, well sheltered and inclosed, with a fourth exposure consisting of from six to eight acres; with a large convenient Dwelling-house and offices. From its large command of spring water, brought from a considerable distance in pipes, it is reckoned peculiarly fit for bleaching light or fine goods, such as long laines, cambrics, or fine linsens, thread or thread stockings; and from the number of houses, a large manufactory of these two last articles might be carried on there to great advantage. It is in the neighbourhood of coal, and if more spring water is wanted than what is already brought in, two other springs can be added at a trifling expence. The dwelling-house is large and commodious, with large and convenient offices, and is pleasantly situated among very thriving plantations, and in every respect a convenient and desirable place to live. A For further particulars, apply to Andrew Steel writer in Edinburgh.

## BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the City of Edinburgh.

THERE is to be SET, by public roup, for one year after Martinmas 1783, in the Council Chamber, on Wednesday the 5th of November next, at five o'clock afternoon.

The CUSTOMS of the Lawn Cloth, and Fleth Markets, and Tallow Iron Weighage.

The CUSTOMS of the Poultry and Bread Markets, and Veal Boards of the City of Edinburgh.

AS ALSO, for such number of years as shall be agreed upon, The Lands of BRUNTSFIELD LINKS, or FOREBOROUGH MUIR, as presently possessed by William Bain Fisher in Edinburgh. And

The LINKS of SOUTH LEITH, as presently possessed by David Waugh Fisher in Leith.

The articles of roup to be seen at the City Clerk's Chamber.

## LANDS in ARGYLSHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, in the Exchange Coffee-house in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 17th day of December next, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon, in the following lots:

I. The Lands of KILMICHAEL INVERLUSAY, with the Mill and pertinents.

II. The Lands of PONARDRIE, DUNANS, BARDARROCH, BARINLUASGAN, and BARINDAFF, extending in whole to a seven one half merk land of old extent, with the pertinents.

All the above-mentioned lands lie in the parish of North Knapdale.

III. The three merk Land of ACHRICHIE, with the pertinents, lying in the parish of Glasrie.

These three lots hold of subjects superior.

IV. The Mediate Superiorities and Feu-duties of the Lands of GIB-MILVERNOCK, ARICHONAN, CARSAIG, and BARINLOCHAN.

Notwithstanding the above allotments, the lands will be exposed in any other lots that may be more agreeable to intended purchasers; and if any of the sales in lot 4th incline to purchase their own superiorities by private bargain, they will be treated with.

Plans of the property lands, the progress of writings, and rentals, may be seen in the hands of James Loch writer to the signet.

TO be SOLD by public roup, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or Session-house of Edinburgh, upon the 19th day of November next, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon.

The Lands and Estates of ABBOTSHAUGH and MUNGAL, and of GARDUCH and FULLERHAUGH, upon the river Carron, adjoining the Carron works; all lying in the parishes of Falkirk and Bothkennar, and shire of Stirling.

The free proven rent of the stock of the lands of Abbotshaugh and Mungal, including Mr. Cowan's feu-duty of 81. 9 s. 3 d. Sterling, after all deductions, is 2991. 16 s. 10 d. 12ths Sterling; which, valued at twenty-two years purchase, amounts to L. 6595 13 s. 4 d. 12ths Sterling, on the supposition that the teinds were not valued; which, rated at five years purchase, amounts to

342 11 9 12ths

† Upset sum is L. 6937 15

The free proven rent of the lands of Garduch, and teinds thereof, to which the common debtors had right, after deductions, is 291 14 s. 2 d. Sterling; and being valued at twenty-two years purchase, the upset-price is,

653 11 9 12ths

The proven rent of the lands of Fullerhaugh, and teinds thereof, to which the common debtors had right, including Carron House, garden, and offices, warehouse, cran, wharf, and shore dues, &c. is 206 l. 10 s. 11 d. 2 12ths; and being valued at different rates, the upset-price of the whole, property and superiority, is

3185 0 0

† The upset sum of 6937 l. 15 s. 4 d. for Abbotshaugh, &c. was calculated on a supposition that the teinds were a fifth part of the rent; but since that calculation, an old decree of valuation has been discovered, which (fixing the vicinal at 200 l. Scots per chaldron) makes the whole teind 11 l. 13 s. 5 d. 1; and after deduction of 3 l. 13 s. 11 d. 6 12ths of dipend, leaves only 7 l. 19 s. 3 d. of free teind. So calculating the 7 l. 19 s. 3 d. at five years purchase, and 601 l. 8 s. 10 d. 8 12ths the remaining of the teind 681 l. 8 s. 4 d. 4 12ths, supposed to be teind, at twenty-two years purchase, the value of Abbotshaugh and Mungal should be considered to be the above

L. 6595 13 4 12ths

† 339 15 10 4 12ths

39 17 3 6 12ths

L. 7965 6 8 12ths

These lands consist of 370 acres English measure, or thereby, and lying close to the works of Carron, in the rich earse of Falkirk, may be brought to the highest condition of produce, the most valuable in such a neighbourhood.

It is proposed to set up the whole to sale in one lot, or in two, as follows:—In the first, the lands and estates of Abbotshaugh and Mungal, including Mr. Cowan's feu on the south side of the river Carron, with a part on the north side near Carron Works.—And, in the second lot, the lands of Garduch and lands of Fullerhaugh, both property and superiority, with all the buildings, harbour, and pertinents, lying together on the north side of the river Carron.

There is a mansion-house on the lands of Abbotshaugh, and offices; and on the lands of Fullerhaugh, a very valuable mansion-house lately built, containing many elegant and convenient apartments, with coach-houses, stables, ware-houses, cellars, granaries, and other useful buildings and accommodations, and a garden, orchard, and policy, laid out in taste.

The articles of sale may be seen in the office of Alexander Ross, depute-clerk of session; and copies of the articles, plans of the estates, and every information, may be had of Thomas Cockburn writer to the signet.

## PRICE of BANGHOUSEWALLS, &c.

### REDUCED.

TO be Sold by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 26th of November 1783, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon.

The LANDS of BANGHOUSEWALLS, lying in the parish of Eccles and county of Berwick, and divided into two positions, one possessed by Walter Gray, called The Infield of Banghousewalls, rated at

L. 25 0 0

The other, called Banghousewalls Hill, possessed by Robert Forsyth, at the rent of

30 0 0

L. 55 0 0

These lands, with a small clump of planting, measure 55 English acres, and are now to be exposed at 1100 l. Sterling, being only twenty years purchase.

Also Three Inclosures of ECCLESHIELDS, lying in the field parish and county. One of them, named Glebe Park, is not under lease, but valued at the rent of

L. 24 0 0

The other two, named Shields Park and Gladcholes Park, are possessed by William Wood, at the rent of

37 4 0

1 0 0

Stripes of planting, valued yearly at

L. 63 3 0

These inclosures, with the planting, measure 63 English acres, and are now to be exposed at 1247 l. Sterling, being only twenty years purchase.

The progress of writs, plans of the lands, and articles of roup, to be seen in the hands of William Bethun writer in Edinburgh.

## JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon the 10th December next, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon.

The Lands and Estate of DUNNASKINE, which belonged to the deceased John Shaw of Dunnaskine, lying in the parishes of Coylton and Dalmellington, and county of Ayr.

The proven yearly rent of these lands is,

L. 141 0 0

Deduct one-fifth for teind, the proprietor not having right to the teinds,

L. 28 0 0

Public burdens,

12 7 2 12ths

29 8 7 12ths

Free rent,

L. 111 17 4 10 12ths

Upset-price whereof, at twenty-two years purchase,

L. 2461 2 10 4 12ths

Add, value of free teind at five years purchase, after deducting minister's stipends, &c.

94 4 1 2 12ths

Total proven value of property-lands, Feu-duties payable yearly from certain subjects, lying in the town of Dalmellington, feued to Robert Macgill and Gilbert Macwhirter, 1 l. 10 s. Sterling, which, valued at twenty-five years purchase, is

37 10 0

Total proven value of the lands under sale,

L. 2594 16 11 6 12ths

The lands are situated in the heart of a fine country, and capable of great improvement.

The title-deeds and articles of sale may be seen in the hands of John Enchan writer to the signet, or John Gallender, depute-clerk of Session.

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